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## PART I.

## IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

### CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

**Police Administration.**

READ—

Letter No. C. 145-31, dated 16th October 1931, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Police Department during the year 1930-31.

ORDER NO. [redacted] 6829-40—POL. 101-31-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH MAY 1932.

Government have read with interest the report on the Administration of the Police Department during the year 1930-31 and are glad to observe that the report is a record of progress in various directions.

2. Mr. S. Hiriannaiya was in charge of the Department up to the 31st August 1930, from which date Mr. Syed Taj Peeran, officiated for him till the 22nd October 1930. Mr. F. A. Hamilton, C.I.E., the present Inspector-General of Police, was in charge of the Department during the rest of the year.

3. Several important measures calculated to improve the efficiency and usefulness of the Police Department were carried out during the year. Among these measures may be mentioned the reorganization of the Police in the Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields, the location of Special Reserve detachments at District Headquarters, arrangements for an effective supervision of wheeled traffic, abolition of unnecessary out-posts and improvement in the prospects of the ministerial staffs.

4. *Cognizable Offences.*—There was an increase in the number of cognizable offences reported during the year, the number of such cases having risen from 7,993 in 1929-30 to 9,516 during the past year, the number of true cases being 7,852 in

1930-31 as against 6,246 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cognizable offences is reported to be due to special arrangements having been made for the investigation of crimes in Bangalore City. Including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 13,041 against 11,529 cases in 1929-30. Out of this, investigation was refused in 369 cases, 1,539 cases were either false or due to mistakes of law or non-cognizable; 957 cases were not detected, 137 cases were struck off in A Form, 91 cases were withdrawn, 11 transferred and 213 cases compounded. Of the remaining 9,724 cases, 4,712 ended in conviction, 1,362 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 3,650 cases pending at the close of the year against 3,525 cases pending at the close of 1929-30. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to reported crime was 3·87 against 3·85 in 1929-30. The percentage of cases convicted (4,712) to cases decided (6,074) was 77·57 against 72·32 in 1929-30.

5. *Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*—Including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 280 cases to be dealt with during the year against 249 in 1929-30. Of the 115 reported as true, 43 cases ended in conviction against 44 in 1929-30. The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly reported during the year was 91 against 93 in 1929-30, while the number of cases relating to coin and currency notes rose from 5 in 1929-30 to 6 during the year under review.

6. *Serious Offences against Person.*—Including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, 1,367 cases relating to offences against the person were dealt with during the year. Out of this, 199 cases ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction (199) to true cases (501) was 39·72 against 37·29 in the previous year. The number of cases reported under murder, culpable homicide and attempts at murder, during the year was 127 against 129 in 1929-30. The percentage of convictions to true cases (49 to 119) in respect of these offences was 41·17 against 42·5 in 1929-30.

7. *Kidnapping.*—There were 68 cases of kidnapping reported during the year as against 47 in the year 1929-30.

8. *Dacoity, Robbery, House-breaking and Theft.*—The number of dacoities reported increased from 8 to 14 during the year under report. The percentage of cases convicted to true cases was 57·14 as against 50·00 during the previous year. The number of cases of robbery reported during the year was 56 against 48 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to true cases was 38·46 against 38·7 in 1929-30. The number of cases of theft rose from 2,423 to 2,536 during the year and the number of cases of house-breaking decreased from 1,465 to 1328 during the year, the percentage of conviction for both these classes being 32·78 and 17·92 respectively, against 34·17 and 20 in the previous year.

9. *Recovery of Stolen Property.*—Property of the value of Rs. 2,31,249-0-8 was lost in 2,830 cases during the year against property of the value of Rs. 2,87,683-13-6 lost in 2,831 cases in 1929-30. Out of this, property of the value of Rs. 1,07,989-3-1 was recovered in 1,794 cases against property of the value of Rs. 1,10,720-10-8 recovered in 1,744 cases in 1929-30. The percentage of the value of the property recovered to that lost was 46·69 against 38·48 in the previous year.

10. *Preventive Action under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—The number of persons who were at the time of conviction ordered to notify residence under Section 565 Criminal Procedure Code was 74 against 82 in the previous year. There is scope for further improvement in this matter.

11. *Cases under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.*—There were six cases under this Regulation during the year against two in the previous year. Five cases ended in conviction and one is reported to be pending disposal.

12. *Juvenile Smoking.*—The parents of 324 juvenile offenders under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation were warned against 336 in the previous year. Two cases ended in conviction.

Government are constrained to observe that the object of this Regulation is not properly realised and that its provisions are not being fully utilised. They are of opinion that a stricter application of the Regulation is called for if the evil of Juvenile Smoking is to be effectively tackled.

13. *Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation.*—Two hundred and fifty-nine cases involving 215 persons were prosecuted under this Regulation during the year as against 249 cases involving 250 persons prosecuted during the previous year. Of these, 161 cases involving 160 persons ended in conviction and 21 involving 25 persons ended in acquittal or discharge. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Police that the work in connection with criminal tribes calls for scrutiny and they will be glad if the Inspector-General of Police will go further into the matter and take needful action.

14. *Working of the Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—The number of motor vehicles newly registered during the year was 386 against 630 in 1929-30. The total number of such vehicles registered at the end of the year was 4,062 against 3,666 in 1929-30. The number of motor accidents reported during the year was 159 against 196 in the previous year. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to furnish in future detailed information as regards the number of prosecutions under the Regulation, and the number of cases which ended in conviction, acquittal or discharge as regards (1) Rash and negligent driving, (2) Driving without licences, (3) High speed, (4) Infringement of conditions of permits, (5) Miscellaneous violation of rules, if any.

Government note that the Inspector-General of Police has issued necessary instructions to all Districts in accordance with the observations of Government in the reviews of previous years' Administration Reports, in respect of the prevention of motor accidents. There has been a very large increase in the number of private motor vehicles and those plying for hire in the State during the past two or three years ; and accidents due to rash or indifferent driving, and the running on the roads of vehicles unfit for service are likely to increase. Measures likely to minimise such accidents are urgently called for and Government will be glad if the Inspector-General of Police will go into the question and favour Government with his suggestions.

15. *Inspection.*—Government note that the inspection work of the officers of the Department was on the whole fair.

16. *Cost of the Department.*—The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 19,29,784-10-7 against Rs. 18,30,430-2-0 in the previous year.

17. *General.*—In his suggestions for the improvement of the Police Department, the Inspector-General of Police has suggested the desirability of recruiting a better class of men into the Police Force than at present and providing them with suitable houses, improving their prospect, etc. During recent years, Government have done a good deal in these directions and will be prepared to continue these measures as funds permit.

In conclusion, Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Police Department has been administered by Mr. Hamilton who has been in charge of it for the greater part of the year.

R. RANGA RAO,
Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

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## DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

**Reconstitution of a single taluk charge for the Bangalore Taluk and the City Area.**

READ—

Government Order No. R. 5950-6009 L. R. 443-30-2, dated the 30th April 1931—2nd May 1931, sanctioning the continuance of the appointment of a separate Amildar and certain staff for Bangalore City till the end of June 1932.

2. Letter No. C. 3217—31-32, dated 3rd—4th March 1932, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the separate Bangalore City Taluk charge and its temporary staff may be abolished with effect from the 1st July 1932 and that only one Taluk charge for the Bangalore Taluk and the City area with a single Amildar may be reconstituted with certain temporary additional staff.